

OUT-OF-ORDINARY PEOPLE

JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN



Joseph C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky, who was recently appointed to succeed former Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois as the resident commissioner in charge of the construction of the Lincoln memorial in Washington, is one of the best story tellers in the country.

Speaking of the penchant of politicians to hold office once the germ gets into the blood, Mr. Blackburn told one of "Private John" Allen's stories recently to illustrate his point. Allen of Tupelo, Miss., was one of the historic wits of congress. A number of years ago Allen went to visit the plantation of his grandfather and rising early in the morning went out into the garden, where he found "Aunt Betsy," a negro servant of his grandfather, whereupon the following conversation took place:

"Marse John, every time I sees you I kyan't help thinking how much yuh looks like yuh ole grandfahth. Yuh looks like him, yuh talks like him and yuh walks like him."

"You don't say so, Aunt Betsy?" replied Allen. "That is a compliment."

"Yes, suh, Marse John, an' yuh is just like yuh grandfahth in other ways, too," retorted Aunt Betsy. "He was a politician, jes' like yuh."

"Why, Aunt Betsy, I never knew grandfahth was a politician," replied Allen.

"That is news to me."

"Oh, yes, suh," responded Aunt Betsy. "deed he was a politician. When de legislature dun met up dar at Richmond he dun went up dar and he stayed around all de winter. Ah knows, 'cause I was heah and yuh wasn't."

"Well, Aunt Betsy, what office did he ever hold?" inquired Allen.

"Jes' de same office you hold, Marse John," replied Aunt Betsy. "As long as Ah kin disremember, he was a candidate."

REPRESENTATIVE HUMPHREY'S FIRST CASE

When Representative W. E. Humphrey of the First district of Washington isn't in congress he practices law for a living—but he has been in congress for 11 years. However, he spent long years at the bar, but they and the subsequent service in congress, have failed to dim the recollection of his first case. He doesn't tell it; one has to get Mrs. Humphrey to do that. Here it is:

It was back in Indiana, the state of the nativity of most far western statesmen, where they breed politicians as Massachusetts breeds highbrows. Mr. Humphrey had just hung out his shingle when he was retained in a small case before a county justice of the peace.

This justice was an old friend. Mr. Humphrey and he had sat on the same bench in country school and gone swimming together in the old swimming hole.

"Will," said the justice, seeking him out privately, "this is the first case I ever tried as justice, and I don't know a blamed thing about law. You've just got to help me out. But I can't afford to let the boys think that I am favoring you because of old friendship."

"Now, I want you to make a lot of objections in the trial. Never mind what they are about, just make 'em anyway. When you are making one of them sort of objections, you hammer the table with your fist. When you've got a real objection though, you hammer a book instead. See?"

The young advocate saw. And so, through the trial, he hammered vigorously, mostly on the table. But when he hammered on the book he got the ruling. The score at the end stood: Rulings against Humphrey, 12; rulings in favor of Humphrey, 5; percentage against Humphrey, 294. Nevertheless, Humphrey won.

"By jinks," remarked the admiring throng, "Will may have won all right, but he couldn't bluff the squire, even if he was an old friend."



TREADWAY'S WASTED ENERGY



"When I chugged into it I found the remnants of a reception committee awaiting me."

"I'm late, boys," I said, cheerfully, "but I've done a capital day's work back in the country here."

"Have you been electioneering up that road you just came down?" inquired the committee spokesman in sour tones.

"Yes," I replied, "and I've got that section solid. Every man of them promised that, at least, he would not vote against me."

"I guess not!" rasped the spokesman. "You've been electioneering all day across the state line over in Vermont!"

"I think I'm rightfully entitled to the presidency of the Wasted Energy club," remarked Representative Allen Treadway of Massachusetts at Washington, the other day. "In closing my campaign last fall with a tour through my district I sallied forth grayly one morning, after telephoning my lieutenants at the town of B—that I would arrive there punctually at three o'clock that afternoon to deliver an address."

"An hour later, as my car topped a hill, I saw a most charming valley stretched off to my right. Turning down into it I commenced my electioneering work."

"Never had I met such genial folk. Every one seemed ready to listen to me with a smile as soon as I made known my mission. Charmed with this reception, I forgot the flight of time until I suddenly found it was after four o'clock and I was a dozen miles from B."

"When I chugged into it I found the remnants of a reception committee awaiting me."

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MRS. MORRIS SHEPPARD OF TEXAS

The woman in public life who remains enthusiastic and unweary throughout a Washington season, with its round of official and private entertaining, is rare. The woman who not only accomplishes this feat, but who finds time to read with her husband the good old books that a certain Mr. Dickens, a Mr. Thackeray and other gentlemen of their time used to write, is a paragon. She has achieved both poise and a sense of leisure.

One finds on the library table of Mrs. Morris Sheppard, the young wife of Senator Sheppard of Texas, not only these standard works of fiction that show she treads the conventional and well worn paths of literature. Besides these, there is always some rarer volume at hand, such, for instance, as an "Autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini," or it may be, an exquisite brochure by some little known, little read author, which proves its owner and reader to be a connoisseur of books.

"My husband and I," says Mrs. Sheppard, "are fond of society, but we do not allow it to interfere with our favorite recreation, that of reading together. I don't know just how we accomplish it, but we do find time to enjoy together a great many of those standard books which are so much more enjoyable when read aloud than when read to one's self."



TWO SESSIONS ARE PROPOSED

REPRESENTATIVE McCORMACK URGES STUDY RECESS BETWEEN TERMS.

TO AMEND CONSTITUTION

Measure Provides That First Half Shall Be Devoted To The Introduction Of Bills And That No Legislation Shall Be Enacted Within Period Save By Two-Thirds Vote.

(By Ernest W. Helm.)

Frankfort.—Among new bills introduced in the house is one by Dr. J. N. McCormack, of Bowling Green, looking to a constitutional amendment whereby sessions of the general assembly shall be divided into two terms of not exceeding 30 days each, not less than 30 days to intervene between terms, members not to be entitled to per diem during vacation. It is set forth in the measure that during the first term no act shall be passed without the approval of three-fourths of the members elected, and that no measure shall be introduced during the second term without the consent of two-thirds of the members. The object of the bill is to confine the first term to the introduction of bills and the second to action upon them. The vacation is to give the members an opportunity to study the bills introduced.

Budget Commission Indorsed.

The house committee on appropriations submitted a report recommending "that the economic, efficiency and budget commission, called for in the resolution now before the house, be passed, thus creating a commission which will investigate the expenses and methods of conducting the various state departments and institutions, and recommend to the next legislature how best such expenses may be reduced or the efficiency of state departments or institutions increased." The committee also reported a bill repealing certain appropriations made to the various state institutions and departments, and re-enacting the same appropriations for the same purposes. Chairman Reed, of the committee, explained that no change had been made in appropriations, the bill formulated by the committee merely grouping the various appropriations in one measure.

Educational Bills Killed.

The bill of Representative Hill, which sought to give to the state superintendent of public instruction authority to recover misappropriated school funds, and which carried with it a penalty for the misuse of such funds, was tabled in the house, killing it. An effort to Representative Judy, of Montgomery county, to have his bill making white women eligible to the office of sub-district school trustee, and providing that negroes may not vote in white school elections, met with failure. When the bill of Representative Webb, of Graves county, giving to county boards of education the right to fix the time for holding elections for voting special taxes for consolidated school districts, was called from the orders of the day, it met with such opposition that it finally was recommitted.

Go On House Calendar.

Representative W. B. Harvey's bill providing for a constitutional amendment whereby the general assembly shall meet every four years and representatives shall be elected for four instead of two years—was reported without expression of opinion, read and placed in the house calendar. The bill of Representative Greene, of Carroll county, to distribute semi-annually the state road fund collected as automobile license fees, one-third equally to each county, one-third in proportion to the relative number of miles of free gravel and macadam roads in the county, and one-third on the basis of amounts collected from the counties, was reported without expression of opinion, read, and placed in the house calendar.

Federal Inquiry Asked.

The house adopted a joint resolution, offered by Representative John C. Duffy, of Christian county, calling upon congress and the department of justice of the United States to investigate alleged conspiracies and combinations of fire insurance companies operating in Kentucky, formed with a view to maintaining rates, and to take such action as may be necessary to bring about relief to the people of the state.

Lengthening School Term.

So amended to provide that when the state superintendent of public instruction declares a per capita of \$4.75 for school purposes the common school term in the rural districts shall be increased from six to seven months, and that when he declares a per capita of \$5.35 or more the term shall be extended to eight months, the bill of Representative Coke, of Logan county, providing for an extension of the rural school term, passed the house by the vote of 63 to 0. The present per capita for school purposes is \$4.

Measures Get Through House.

The anti-tipping bill passed, 52 to 22. The Mount bill, increasing the license of retail saloons from \$200 to \$300, was amended, to provide that the extra \$100 of revenue from each license shall be placed in the Confederate pension fund. It passed by a vote of 42 to 22. The Greene bill, making it a felony to sell, give or lend a pistol or other deadly weapon to a man, intoxicated, or under the age of 15 years, passed by a vote of 75 to 4.

Hand of Lobby Suspected.

Because of sensational charges made by him on the floor of the house to the effect that the make-up of various house committees bore the "earmarks" of lobbyists, Representative Frank C. Greene, of Carroll county, was before the house "lobby probe" committee. The inquiry developed the fact that the name of Mr. Greene was among a list of 25 that had been prepared by Robert E. Fleming, of the legal department of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., for submission to Speaker Terrell, with the suggestion that a house railroad committee made up of men whose names appeared on the list would be acceptable to the company. Mr. Fleming, when questioned by the "probers," said he did not know whether this list ever reached Speaker Terrell. The speaker said he had received and welcomed various suggestions when making up committees. He said he would produce all lists to the committee.

Jurisdiction Is Enlarged.

In the senate not a dissenting vote was cast against the Moody bill seeking to increase the jurisdiction of inferior judges in misdemeanor cases. Under the provision of the measure county and probate judges and magistrates have jurisdiction, exclusive of circuit courts, in all penal cases where the punishment does not exceed a fine of \$50, and jurisdiction concurrent with circuit courts in all cases where the punishment does not exceed a fine of \$100 or imprisonment not in excess of 50 days, or both. It also provides that county judges shall have concurrent jurisdiction with circuit courts in all misdemeanor cases where the punishment is not over a fine of \$100, imprisonment for 50 days, or both. The law is designated for the trial, by county judges, of prisoners in jail waiting trial or indictment in circuit court.

State Amends Insurance Bill.

The Glenn fire insurance bill, giving to the state rating board the power to supervise fire insurance rates and contracts, and to employ experts to determine the fairness of these contracts and rates, passed the senate by a vote of 23 to 13. It previously had passed the house. As amended the bill does not give the rating board the right to fix flat rates. The bill provides for a levy of one per cent on the premiums collected from fire insurance in this state to pay the salaries of the experts. It will raise a revenue of \$42,000, it is said. The regulation of mutual employees' liability insurance companies and giving the insurance commissioner the right to investigate all complaints filed against life insurance companies are provided in two measures introduced by Senator Coburn.

Many Passes for Solons.

That hundreds of passes have been given to members of the legislature during the session of the legislature was testified to before the house probe committee. Robert Fleming, of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and Garrett Wall, of the C. & O. railway, testified that they had given so many passes to the members that they could not estimate the number. They were ordered to produce the stubs of the passes. Representative Guthrie Coke, chairman of the committee, stated that steps will be taken to make public the number of passes given.

Cut in Fare Proposed.

One of the interesting measures now before the legislature is that of Representative Stone, of Crittenden county, limiting passenger fare aboard railroads in Kentucky to 2 cents a mile. A substitute, increasing the maximum rate to 2½ cents a mile and providing for universal mileage books was offered, and ordered printed.

CAPITAL CHAT

The bill of Senator Durham to prohibit hazing in educational institutions and the measure to add the elements of agriculture and domestic science to the common school curriculum received favorable reports.

Favorable report was made on bills to require each county to have a depository for public funds; relating to lien of employees and material men on real estate, and the bill requiring semi-monthly payments of wages.

Representative Poteet, of Larue county, offered a joint resolution in the house, which lies over, placing the general assembly on record as favoring the turning over of Lincoln farm, the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, to the government. At present the farm is being maintained by the Lincoln Farm association.

The house went into committee of the whole to hear Dr. N. A. Palmer, Dr. W. E. Arnold, and Mrs. Frances Beauchamp, president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. They submitted a fifty-foot banner, upon which were attached petitions asking for the submission of the question to the people.

Senator Tunis, who introduced a bill appropriating \$90,000 for the construction of new buildings at the Eastern Hospital for the Insane in Lexington, accompanied it with a joint resolution, which was adopted, providing for a full investigation of the needs of the institution by a joint legislative committee.

Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, asked that an appropriation of \$10,000 every quarter for the Confederate Home be continued for four years.

A resolution was adopted, expressing regret over the death of C. L. Shawler, who served twice as a member of the general assembly, and who was the father of W. A. Shawler, of Hardin county, member of the present house of representatives.

Frank C. Greene, of Carroll county, offered a joint resolution, which lies over, calling for the appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of a monument in Frankfort to the memory of Jefferson Davis.

DEAL FOR MORE MINES PENDING

NEW YORK CAPITALIST SEEKS COAL PROPERTIES IN WESTERN KENTUCKY.

CANAL WILL STIR DEMAND

Believed That New Isthmus Route Will Divert World Traffic From Suez and Business of Southern Fields Will Be Multiplied—Pittsburg Company Negotiating for Other Diggings.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Louisville, Ky.—L. M. Albers, of New York, is negotiating with the owners of several large coal mines in Western Kentucky in the hope of taking over the property before the official opening of the Panama canal. The Pittsburg company has taken over 17 coal mines in Western Kentucky and has options on several more. The company will erect coal docks and a tippie on the Lower Ohio river, below Henderson, Ky., and ship the coal to the southern markets in barges.

Expansion of Business Expected. The producers of bituminous coal in Kentucky fields are preparing for a great expansion of their business after the Panama canal is opened for general traffic. They figure that Panama and Colon will become two of the foremost distributing points for coal in the world, and in the course of the commerce in the next few years tends to give the Panama route to the Far East dominance over the Suez canal, they believe American soft coal will have the call over the European product. The southern coal men maintain that if this course comes to pass, they can dispose of a tremendous tonnage because their product can be delivered at Panama cheaper than competing coal, whether it comes from other fields in this country or from Europe.

FORWARD STEPS COUNTED

In State Institute, Farmers Endorse Various Undertakings.

Frankfort, Ky.—In closing their ninth state institute, farmers of Kentucky adopted resolutions indorsing numerous undertakings which look to agricultural betterment. Among recommendations was a measure to teach the young men of the state the teaching of agriculture and domestic science in the common schools, as these subjects must ultimately become part of our common school curriculum.

The resolutions continue: "We heartily indorse the work of the county agents, and wish to express our belief that every county in Kentucky would be benefited by having a county farm agent. We desire to commend the work of President Barker, of the State university, and pledge ourselves to co-operate in the upbuilding of this great university, and now ask that the agricultural department of the State university be continued on the high plane upon which President Barker has placed it."

"We desire to express our appreciation of the work of the Kentucky experiment station and of the two state normal schools, and we are especially anxious that the elements of agriculture and domestic science be taught in these institutions, and we would regard as a backward step any curtailment of the privileges now granted any of these schools."

Members of the executive committees of the various live stock associations adopted a resolution in favor of the appropriation by Kentucky for the Panama-Pacific exposition.

MINE DEVELOPMENT

Six Big Coal Operations in Full Blast in Pike County.

Pikeville, Ky.—Six well-equipped coal operations on Marrowbone creek, now working full time, may well be said to mark the beginning of the development of the coal industry in Pike county. A modern coke-producing plant is located one mile above the little town of Heller. One hundred and fifty coke ovens convert the entire coal output of the company's mines into coke and consumed within 200 miles of the mines, and most of it within 100 miles. The ovens may be doubled this year, making 300 in all. This plant is the largest of coke-producing plants in Eastern Kentucky, and is located in the heart of the Elkhorn coal field. The six companies own an aggregate of more than 15,000 acres. Electric plants have been erected to supply energy for the mines and tipples, and at the Allegheny plant three separate trolley lines (one on each side of the line of ovens and one on top) do the work of loading the ovens and cars.

HOSE-CUTTING VERDICT UPHELD.

Frankfort, Ky.—A verdict for \$500, awarded in the Jefferson Circuit Court to R. M. Cunningham against the Louisville Railway company, whose street car ran over a line of hose extending from a fire hydrant to Cunningham's barn and garage, was affirmed by the court of appeals. The barn was on fire and Cunningham claimed damages because the cutting of the hose prevented prompt action in putting out the fire.

ANOTHER LOOSE LEAF HOUSE.

Bowling Green, Ky.—An organization has just been effected with a capital stock of \$30,000, for the purpose of building another loose-leaf tobacco warehouse.

NO FELONY CASES ON DOCKET.

Versailles, Ky.—It required only half an hour to dispose of the criminal docket of the February term of the Woodford circuit court. There were no felony cases.

CONVICT KILLED ON TRAIN.

Lexington, Ky.—William Zeene, a negro convict, was shot and killed on a train between Lexington and Shelbyville by Special Guard W. H. Ballard. Zeene was one of eight prisoners being taken to the Eddyville penitentiary. He obtained a revolver and started to fight his way out of the train. Ballard attempted to stop him, and in an exchange of shots Zeene was killed.

BITTER FIGHT PROMISED

Stockholder Seeks Injunction Against L. & N. Railroad and President.

Louisville, Ky.—I. W. Bernheim, millionaire distiller and owner of 100 shares of stock in the Louisville Property Co., brought suit against the Louisville & Nashville railroad, seeking an injunction against the company and against its president, Milton H. Smith, to prevent the latter from voting any stock in the company at the coming annual election of the Louisville Property Co., to be held March 17. It is said that the suit presages a bitter fight among stockholders of the property company to gain control of its affairs. The company is capitalized at \$600,000 and owns realty valued at several million dollars. Bernheim alleges "a great and irreparable injury will be done this plaintiff and to all other individual stockholders in that the control of said Louisville Property Co., through the election of directors at said meeting, by the voting of said stock, will be in the hands of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., and managed by them in a manner injurious to the other stockholders."

BAN ON WOODEN TRAYS

Authority On Sanitation Says They Spread More Diseases Than Fly.

Lexington, Ky.—That the wooden trays almost universally used by grocers and butchers for the delivery of butter, lard, meat and similar bulk goods, should be abolished in the interests of sanitary considerations, as well as in justice to the customer who pays for them, is the position taken by John M. Hart, a national pure food official, of Chicago, in a communication to Dr. N. R. Simmons, health officer. Mr. Hart urges the co-operation of the health authorities and the inspector of weights and measures in abolishing the wooden tray. Mr. Hart says that the practice disseminates even more disease than the house fly, as the trays used by the average grocer are, he says, laid about loosely on the counter and not covered or kept free from contamination, accumulate dust and germs.

NEW COURT LEVY UPHELD.

Brooksville, Ky.—Attorney Charles Carroll, of Louisville, argued before Judge Newell in favor of the constitutionality of senate bill No. 1, lately enacted by the general assembly wherein fiscal courts are authorized to levy a tax to create a sinking fund for the construction of courthouses and other public buildings. A contract was recently negotiated for the construction of a new courthouse here, and the validity of the contract was immediately attacked. At the conclusion of the argument Judge Newell delivered an opinion sustaining the constitutionality of senate bill No. 1.

TWO NEW SALES HOUSES.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.—Clay & Kirkpatrick, tobacco dealers, have made arrangements to remodel their two warehouses in this city and make them into loose leaf sales floors for the coming season. The remodeling will cost \$10,000, but when finished the houses will have capacity of 200,000 pounds, raising the sales floors here to a total capacity of over 500,000 pounds. With the completion of this house the market will have four prizeing departments.

BIG "SIGHT UNSEEN" TRADE.

Shelbyville, Ky.—S. C. Blackwell has sold the Pleasantville hotel to J. C. Bright, at \$14,000, taking in part, payment a 517-acre farm in Hardin county at \$12,000. The deal was made "sight unseen," neither of the parties having seen the property for which he traded.

THEATRICAL MAN IN TROUBLE.

London, Ky.—Harry J. Palmer, the theatrical manager, who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of white slavery, had his examining trial before United States Commissioner Geo. C. Moore and was held over for final trial at London May 12.

GAME FISH FOR KENTUCKY.

Frankfort, Ky.—Ten million fish of the game varieties will be sent to Kentucky in a special consignment April 15. Senator James has been conducting the necessary negotiations with the United States fish commissioner, and the majority of the fish will be sent to stock state streams designated by him at the instance of residents of the neighborhood. The mountain streams are to be particularly well taken care of, for in these the game fish thrive especially well.

FARMERS ASKED TO FEED QUAIL.

Carlisle, Ky.—Because of the cold weather and heavy sleet and snow of last week Game Warden H. E. Porter, of this county has issued an appeal to the farmers to come to the rescue of the quail by scattering food.

MT. STERLING CALL ACCEPTED.

Lebanon, Ky.—The Rev. J. S. Wilson, pastor of the Baptist church here, has accepted a call to the Baptist church at Mt. Sterling.

CARRANZA DEFIES UNITED STATES

REFUSED TO ALLOW THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO EXAMINE ENGLISHMAN'S BODY.

Defiance From Rebel Chieftain Creates Grave Crisis in Mexican Affairs.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Juarez, Mexico.—Gen. Venustiano Carranza, supreme chief of the Mexican constitutionalists, has thrown down the gauntlet to the United States. The rebel chieftain refused to allow the American expedition to start for Chihuahua to examine the body of William Benton, a British subject put to death in Juarez.

Col. Fidel Avila, military commander here, declined to permit the investigating committee to board the regular passenger train which was waiting. He said he acted upon orders from Carranza.

Whether the incident means delay or the permanent prohibition of the mission could not be learned. The mystery thrown around the occurrence led to many rumors of an apparently exaggerated nature.

The defiance of the United States by Carranza has created a new and grave crisis in Mexican affairs.

The commissioners, with their luggage were at the train in Juarez when they were informed that they were not to go.

None of the commissioners would talk about the latest turn in affairs. Maj. Davidson said that the subject was one which he could not discuss. Perceval declined to be seen.

WEATHER PLAYS HAVOC

New York.—A heavy fall of wet snow, weighing down wires, breaking telegraph and telephone poles, blocking railroad switches and signal ladders and impeding all kinds of surface transportation, has caused what promises to be one of the worst traffic blockades of the winter throughout New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

The railroads managed to keep the traffic moving approximately on schedule time, but it is feared that if the snow continues and freezes, as promised by the weather bureau, there will be a tie-up. Thousands of men were at work trying to keep switches clear in the local yards. In Brooklyn the situation was complicated by the fall of a "king" pole, carrying 100 air lines, electric light and telephone wires.

SCHOONER DRIVEN ON ROCKS.

Wakefield, R. I.—The four-masted schooner Jacob S. Winslow, lumber laden, from Fernandina for Providence, crashed onto Black Rocks, on the southeast side of Block Island.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn.—New corn is quoted as follows: No. 2 white 68¢@69¢, No. 3 white 66¢@67¢, No. 4 white 64¢@65¢, No. 2 yellow 64¢@65¢, No. 3 yellow 62¢@63¢, No. 4 yellow 59¢@60¢, No. 2 mixed 64¢@65¢, No. 3 mixed 61¢@62¢, No. 4 mixed 58½¢@60¢, mixed ear 65¢@67¢, white ear 65¢@67¢, yellow ear 65¢@68¢.

Hay.—No. 1 timothy \$18.50, standard timothy \$17.50, No. 2 timothy \$16.50, No. 3 timothy \$14.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$15.25@15.50, No. 2 clover mixed \$13.25@13.50, No. 1 clover \$14, No. 2 clover \$12.50.

Cats.—No. 2 white 43¢@43½¢, standard white 42¢@43¢, No. 3 white 41¢@42¢, No. 4 white 39¢@40¢, No. 3 mixed 40½¢@41¢, No. 4 mixed 39¢@40¢.

Wheat.—No. 2 red 95¢@1.01, No. 3 red 93¢@94¢, No. 4 red 92¢@93¢.

Poultry.—Hens, 5 lbs and over, 14½¢; 3½ lbs and over, 14¢; young stags, 12¢; roosters, 12¢; springers, 2½ lbs and over, 19¢; spring ducks, white, 4 lbs and over, 16¢; ducks, under 4 lbs, 15¢; turkeys, toms, old, 22¢; young turkeys, 9 lbs and over, 23¢.

Eggs.—Prime firsts 25¢, firsts 25½¢, ordinary firsts 24¢, seconds 22¢.

Cattle.—Shippers \$8.75@8.77½, extra \$7.85@8.10; butcher steers, extra \$7.85 @8, good to choice \$7.25@7.75; common to fair \$5.75@7; heifers, extra \$7.85@8, good to choice \$7.75@7.75, common to fair \$5.60@7.50; cows, extra \$6.50 @6.65, good to choice \$5.75@6.40, common to fair \$3.50@5.65; canners \$3.25 @4.25.

Bulls.—Bologna \$6.50@7.25, extra \$7.35, fat bulls \$7.50@7.50.

Calves.—Extra \$10.75@11, fair to good \$8.50@10.50, common and large \$5.50@10.25.

Hogs.—Selected heavy \$8.85@8.90, good to choice packers and butchers \$8.85@